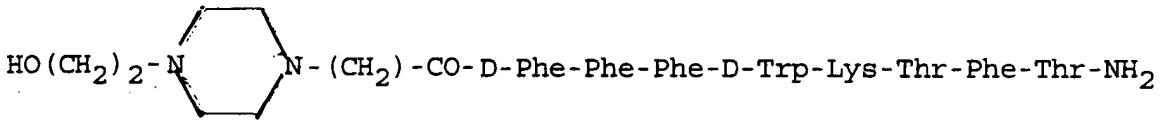
bond exists between the free thiols of the two Cys residues, or H-D-Phe-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Thr-NH_2.

23. A method according to claim 1 wherein the somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is

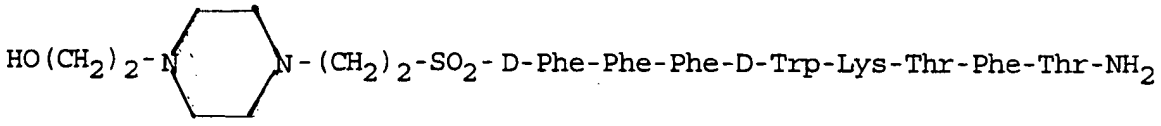
H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Ser-Phe-Cys-NH_2 ,

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2 ,

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr(I)-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2 ,



or



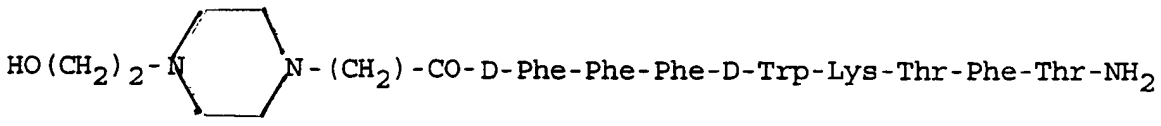
.

24. A method according to claim 8 wherein the somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is

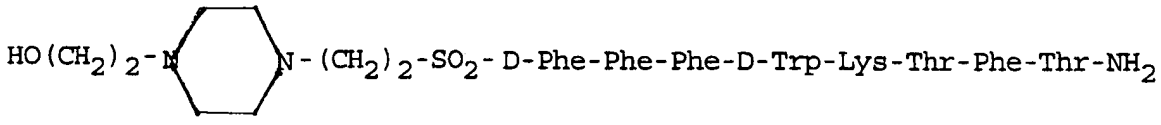
H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Ser-Phe-Cys-NH_2 ,

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2 ,

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr(I)-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2 ,



or



.

25. A method according to claim 13 wherein the somatostatin type-5 receptor agonist is

H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Ser-Phe-Cys-NH_2 ,

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2 ,

Examples of SSTR-5 selective somatostatin agonists include, but are not limited to, the following somatostatin analogs which are disclosed in the above-cited references:

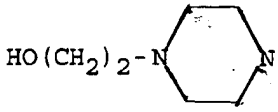
H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2 (BIM-23268);

H-D-Phe-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Thr-NH_2 (BIM-23052);

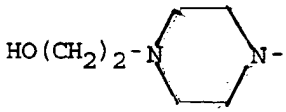
H-Cys-Phe-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Ser-Phe-Cys-NH_2 (BIM-23284);

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2 (BIM-23295);

H-Cys-Phe-Tyr(I)-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Phe-Cys-NH_2(BIM-23313);



(BIM-23272); and



Note that for all somatostatin agonists described herein, each amino acid residue represents the structure of -NH-C(R)H-CO-, in which R is the side chain (e.g., CH_3 for Ala). Lines between amino acid residues represent peptide bonds which join the amino acids. Also, where the amino acid residue is optically active, it is the L-form configuration that is intended unless D-form is expressly designated. A disulfide bond (e.g., a disulfide bridge) exists between the two free thiols of the Cys residues; however, it is not shown.

Synthesis of somatostatin agonists

The methods for synthesizing somatostatin agonists is well documented and are within the ability of a person of ordinary skill in the art.